Thus in Berlin, Hamburg, and Budapest the number of deaths in the first year of life was with the Jews only one-third of what it was with the non-Jews, while in Lodz and Warsaw the difference in favour of the Jews was much smaller. On the contrary, in Hamburg and Budapest (for Berlin the figures are not available) the number of deaths in the age-group of 50 and upwards is much larger with the Jews than with the non-Jews. Taking the above figures as basis for calculating the chances of survival, in Hamburg among the Jews 77-2 per cent had at birth a chance of reaching the age of fifty, among the non-Jews only 60-5. In Budapest the difference in favour of the Jews was even greater—68-0 as against 40-3. In Lodz and in Warsaw the corresponding figures were only 45-5 and 53-1, and the difference between Jews and non-Jews was much smaller. All along the differences are largely due to a smaller death-rate in infancy and childhood. A comparison of the life expectations of Jews and non-Jews at the age of ten or twenty would show a much smaller difference.

(4) REASONS FOB THE DIFFERENCE IN THE MORTALITY OF JEWS AND NON-JEWS

The following factors tend to explain the difference:

(a) The decline of the birth-rate set in earlier with the

Jews than with the non-Jews, and to this day is more marked. As a result the absolute figure of deaths in the first year of life has decreased, and, as mortality is highest in infancy, this has considerably affected the aggregate Jewish death-rate.

(6) The better economic position of the Jews and their concentration in towns, which tend to secure better care and medical help in'illness, have further reduced their death-rate. The Jews are always ready to call in the doctor, and'are considered his best clientele. In Lodz, where they